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TILDEN'S RECORD.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.
The record conclusively proves that TILDEN is a man of principle and opposed to the war for the maintenance of the Union. A BORN FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG, HE HAS BEEN A LEADER IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT. A CORRUPTOR OF THE BALLOON, AND A CORRUPTOR OF THE ELECTIONS, AS CHANGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY. 6. AN ISSUE OF SHINPLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REFORM, WHICH AMASSED MILLIONS BY DEVOURING WESTERN RAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE. This great campaign document fills four pages of Tribune. A copy thereof should be placed in the hands of every voter in the West.

Hays and Wheeler Club everywhere should order "Tilden's Record" for distribution.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Moore street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

Hockey's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Our Boarding-House."

Exposition Building.
Lake street, foot of Adams street. Promenade Concerts by the German Military Band. Afternoon and evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at \$91.

The meteorological authorities predict slight change in the temperature of this region to-day, with, perhaps, occasional showers.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, refuse to act on the Mongolian Commission appointed by the acting Speaker of the House, on the last day of the session.

Sam CARY's letter accepting the Greenback nomination for Vice-President is at hand. He scorns the idea of a gold basis for the American dollar; the faith and resources of the nation are good enough for him. He is in full harmony with Tom EWING, BRUL ALEX, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the currency question.

Health Commissioner McVICKER's case has been investigated by a Committee of the Common Council. The charges embodied in the affidavit of the contractor LANDER are denied under oath by Dr. McVICKER, and the question of veracity as between the parties, in the absence of corroboration, must be settled by the Committee.

The Republicans of Ohio are making up a splendid list of Congressional nominations, and are evidently determined upon reversing the tidal wave of 1874 which gave the Democrats thirteen out of the twenty representatives from that State. In the Sixth (the Toledo) District the Hon. J. D. Cox was nominated yesterday, and, as there is a majority of less than 2,000 to overcome, it is to set down a Republican gain of at least one Congressman.

There is a prospect of a vacancy all around on the Missouri Gubernatorial ticket. Mr. FERNELDNER, the Republican candidate, nows the positive declination he announced previous to the nomination, and refuses to make the canvas; while in the case of Mr. FERLNER, the Democratic nominee, the evidence in support of the allegations of lecherous conduct of an aggravated character is said to have taken such a shape as to indicate the probability that his name will be dropped from the ticket.

President RICHENZO, of the Board of Education, is the author of a brilliant plan for settling the whole controversy concerning reflections contained in the report of the Common Council Committee on Schools. His mode of convincing everybody that there is no ring in the Board is to simply adopt a resolution denying the charge. Several members of the Board object to this cheap and easy whitewashing process as not calculated to have the desired effect. The Board, however, need not hesitate for lack of precedents; Mr. RICHENZO can furnish any number out of his daily experience in the Criminal Court, when similar pleas of "not guilty" are of common occurrence.

The County Board Committee having in charge the matter of the Court-House contract are making a sorry mess of it. Having been sufficiently warned against proceeding cautiously in the perpetration of the WALKER seal, the Committee is now industriously engaged in demonstrating the inability of the lower bidders to furnish stone of the requisite thickness for certain portions of the work, and the session yesterday was wholly devoted to this attempt. It was a miserable failure, the rival bidders showing conclusively that no such imminent pretext will go down. It begins to look as though the Ring would have to change their scheme—drop WALKER and PERINOT, and take up with something that promises smaller dividends. Their proceedings are being closely watched, and they may as well make a virtue of necessity and abandon the \$500,000 seal.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, and wheat and corn were firmer. Mew pork closed 15¢ per lb. higher, at \$17.42; \$17.45 for August or September, and \$14.97 or \$15.00 seller the year. Lard closed 7½¢ per 100 lbs. higher, at \$10.57; \$10.60 cash, and \$9.57 seller the year. Meats were steadier, at 8¢ for boxed shoulders, 8¢ for do short ribs, and 8¢ for do short clears. Lake freights were active, at 1¢ for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was active and firm.

Wheat closed 10¢ lower, at 85¢ cash and 84¢ for September. Corn closed a shade higher, at 44¢ cash and 44¢ for September. Oats were unchanged, at 30¢ cash or September. Rye was firmer, at 51¢ or 53¢. Barley was quiet, at 72¢ or 73¢ for September. Hogs were quiet. Light weights ruled steady, and heavy grades 10¢ lower. Sales at \$3.70 or \$3.55. Cattle Sheep were steady at \$2.50 or \$4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.37 in greenbacks at the close.

The peculiar claims of SAM TILDEN upon the good-will of the workingmen of America are shown in a letter which we print this morning from a correspondent who has been at considerable pains to search the official records in Northern Michigan for facts in regard to TILDEN's connection with iron mines, his issue of shipbuilders, and his heartless treatment of the miners rendered destitute by the collapse of one of TILDEN's companies. The great Reformer was assessed the sum of \$1,000—to a man of his vast wealth a mere bagatelle—as his share of the amount proposed to be raised to pay the penniless employees their just dues for labor performed. It is an earnest appeal in behalf of these workingmen he gave a gold refusal, and the plan failed in consequence. This is TILDEN's record in Michigan, a State which he dare not enter lest he become amenable to legal proceedings upon numerous judgments entered against him in the courts. How well the workingmen of the Peninsula understand the matter is evidenced by the membership rolls of the HAYES and WHEELER Clubs organized in the iron-mining districts.

The magnanimous majority of the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., having been awkwardly entrapped by the indiscreet member from New York, Mr. SCOTT LOAN, placed itself on record in favor of a strict enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, by adopting a resolution strongly favoring the punishment of all crimes against the ballot-box past and prospective. President GRANT hardly needed this hint to prompt him in the proper discharge of his duties, yet he is apparently well pleased with the knowledge that he will have the sympathy of both political parties in all measures taken by him to secure a fair election in all the States in November. The Chief Magistrate has, with this end in view, issued through the Secretary of War to Gen. SHERMAN a pre-arranged order to distribute his troops as to be prepared to assist the proper civil authorities if called upon to aid in the enforcement of the election laws. Mr. TILDEN's friends at the South will doubtless be much gratified when they learn that the President has thus promptly responded to the sentiments of the Democracy as represented by the majority in the National House of Representatives.

THE CONFEDERATES' LAST GASP. The bill authorizing the raising of the skeleton cavalry regiments for the prosecution of the war against the Sioux Indians under the leadership of SITTING BULL was finally passed in the House only by the obstinate refusal of the Senate to agree to an adjournment without it. The Confederates made desperate efforts to avoid it, and the session has actually been prolonged two or three days by filibustering, with the hope that the Senate would either re-accept or accept a compromise in raising volunteers. The Confederates in the House were willing to agree to calling 5,000 volunteers, or double the number of men it will require to fill up the regular cavalry, and at double the cost for the present, with a future cost for bounties, pensions, etc., that is beyond all estimate, rather than increase the efficiency of the regular army. Two or three times they refused to sanction the conclusion reached by the Conference Committee, and when the bill was finally passed, in order to secure adjournment and because the Northern Democrats began to see that the real motive for opposing it was apparent to the country, there were 39 votes against it in the small number present, only 4 of which were furnished by Northern Democrats and the other 35 by Southern Confederates.

The policy of adopting this measure could not be reasonably questioned. It follows out the very purpose for which the skeleton organization of the army was retained, viz.: That the existing regiments might be filled up whenever occasion should demand it, with a full complement of officers, and around the nucleus of thoroughly-drilled and well-disciplined men. The occasion for carrying out this programme, however, is said to have taken such a shape as to indicate the probability that his name will be dropped from the ticket.

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the fact that thousands of blacks and hundreds of white Republicans in the South do not go to the polls. The Confederates have regained their power in several States where the negroes and Republicans whites are known to be in the majority by the free use of the revolver and shot-guns, until now mere threats suffice. The threats are not wasting. Even the Southern newspapers print them boldly. The Confederates pose up to hold the Republicans of the South on the score of "betts." About this time, eighteen letters written by JOHN VAN BUREN, son of the President, which made confession of lobbying, swindling stock operations, and the existence of a betting ring, in whose interests the returns were manipulated, got into the public prints. In 1856, when MARTIN VAN BUREN was running for the Presidency, his son JOHN wrote to HOTT as follows:

ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1856.—MY DEAR HOTT: I'll do you the justice to say (and so does my father) that we have stood the d—d list from Peleg for that reason. I am a friend to the South. In this State our majority will range from 15 to 25, 000. Bills on 15 are perfectly safe. For God's sake let me be off. I am a friend to the South. I am not to be caught napping there as in Connecticut. My father wishes me to say to you: Yours truly, J. VAN BUREN.

cooked up for overcoming the Republican majority in the State by manufacturing the returns in New York City. This was nothing new, however. His predecessors had been in the business also. In 1828, during the JACKSON campaign, VAN BUREN wrote to HOTT as follows: "We shall therefore have votes enough to put JACKSON's election out of all question, and what's over is only important to the score of bets." About this time, eighteen letters written by JOHN VAN BUREN, son of the President, which made confession of lobbying, swindling stock operations, and the existence of a betting ring, in whose interests the returns were manipulated, got into the public prints. In 1856, when MARTIN VAN BUREN was running for the Presidency, his son JOHN wrote to HOTT as follows:

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All the parties mentioned above, MARY, the two VAN BURENS, and the two defaulters, SWARTWOUT and HOTT, were Democrats in good standing, and the confessions made by their letters show that Administrative corruption was good Democratic doctrine. In the light of these documents and numerous others that could be produced, showing up Democratic embezzlements, lobbying and swindling stock jobs, and ballot-box stuffing, the current Democratic outcry of corruption as something which has come to the surface during the past half dozen years, is too absurd for further notice. In view of the fact, however, that corruption has always been a Democratic practice in the past, and that TILDEN is the prominent representative of Democratic corruption in the present, it is little wonder that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) was recently constrained to say:

It could not be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shamefacedly elected, even though his million could not be matched, could be the most corrupt Administration the country has ever known.

The Grand Jury to which we have referred was engaged in investigating the gambling in Chicago, and had gone to work on that part of the law which makes the owner of a building a sort of sponsor for his tenants, and required him to keep it free from gambling-halls. Mr. WALKER was the reputed owner of a building in which there was a gambling-house generally understood to be the property of MINE MCDONALD, somewhat notorious as a "boss" gambler and Democratic politician. Mr. WALKER was then a member of an ex-Grand Jury, was called before the Grand Jury and testified that he had leased the rooms to some unknown party, but that his agent who made the leases was in New York and not to be found. The Grand Jury, we are told, found the agent nevertheless, and it is believed he had not been out of town. When the leases were produced, which were to be paid to him, he claimed that he was not the property of MINE MCDONALD, and made out the May previous, it is discovered that the name of this unknown party was written in with different ink which seemed to be only a day or so old. We are further informed by an ex-Grand Jury that Mr. WALKER was subsequently forced to confess that such was the case, notwithstanding his previous statement. Of course all these statements, if made, were to be paid to him, and as the nominal value of the gambling-house represents perhaps four times what they actually cost, the arrangement would be a very comfortable one for the owner of the gambling-house. It is not every man who owns property knows that there is an annual tax thereon? Does he require a special notice describing each piece of land he owns to inform him that he has not paid his tax? Will not a general notice inform him that his taxes are due as well as a specific one included in a newspaper with 100 pages of other similar notices? Why not, therefore, abolish all the useless details, and bring the collection of taxes down to the business form of the collection of any other debt?

TAX-MACHINERY.

We printed yesterday the letter of MR. ELLIOTT ANTHONY on the subject of taxation and the law for its collection. The letter is an admirable one, and is especially timely in this State. It is explained the rise of the extraordinary difficulties which prevail in Illinois in the collection of revenues. The decline grew into a fever some time in 1841 and subsequent years, when the State had suspended payment and was ranked as having repudiated, and when public and private credit had sunk to the lowest ebb, that taxes being heavy, they ought not to be paid. The failure of the Internal Improvement system had left the State responsible for a heavy debt, and there were not wanting demagogues who boldly took the ground that it would be oppressive to tax the people to pay either interest or principal, and that if a tax was levied the best thing was to refuse payment. A result was, that after an abortive effort to collect a tax, taxation for that purpose was abandoned. Then came loss of credit, suspension of trade and productions, and "hard times." All taxes became oppressive. Under these circumstances there grew up a popular antagonism to taxes generally, which antagonism is expressed in BLACKWELL's definition of taxes: "Burden or charges imposed by the legislative power of a State upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes." Popular sentiment under the false teaching of successful republicanism recognized taxation as an unjust exaction.

To verify or disprove the statement that it is made relative to his veracity under oath. It is found to be substantially correct, and the EWING WALKER before the Grand Jury is the same EWING WALKER who wants the stone job at the rate of half a million higher than others bid, then it will be an additional reason for not letting him the contract at any price.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

The burden of the Democratic hue and cry is the corruption of the Administration. The party organs are full of it. The Democratic Convention filled its platform with this doctrine that a tax was an attempt to deprive a man of his property without consideration, and that it was the duty of the Courts to insist on the strict compliance with every detail of the law and the errors, however trivial or accidental, even in punctuation or description, to be treated as fatal to the demands of the State. The Revenue laws of Illinois in this way were judicially construed as criminal laws, with all the presumptions in favor of the innocence of the accused.

In 1848 there was a adopted, making the levy of taxes imperative; but the old popular and judicial estimation of a tax was established; it had become a deficiency in the old days of repudiation and laws for staying the collection of debts taken place in this State until within the last year, when the Courts have been dismissing appeals from taxation, remanding those who seek to escape that among the duties which the citizen was entitled to perform for the State of Illinois, was to pay taxes on his property, or to render services for the State. The tax was to stay some weeks the baths of Outeda for her health, and would spend the remainder of the season at Santander. She would go to Madrid for a short visit to her son. From there she would go to Seville to meet her sister, the Duchess of MONTENEGRO. She even wrote to President MACMAHON that she should keep her house in Paris and return there for the winter, and intimated that her real purpose was to arrange a marriage between her son and his cousin, the Infanta MARGARET, daughter of the Duke de MONTENEGRO.

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John HAMPDEN has ceased to be a potential authority against the levy and collection of a tax for sewers and water-pipes as he has hitherto been, and there is a probability that in time he will cease to be cited as an example for professional dead-beats.

The judicial tax code, which has grown

